



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,089	11/20/2003	Prabhakar Gopalan	AUS920031023US1	9145
35525	7590	10/18/2007		
IBM CORP (YA) C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			EXAMINER BURGESS, BARBARA N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/18/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/718,089

Applicant(s)

GOPALAN ET AL.

Examiner

Barbara N. Burgess

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 16-22 of the claimed invention are directed to non-statutory subject matter. These claims are drawn to a program with instruction. A program is non-statutory. On page 33 of the specification, Applicant has provided evidence that Applicant intends the medium to include signals, as such the claims are drawn to a form of energy. Energy is not one of the four categories of invention and therefore these claims are not statutory. Energy is not a series of steps or acts and thus is not a process. Energy is not a physical article or object and as such is not a machine or manufacture. Energy is not combination of substances and therefore is not a composition of matter.

### ***Double Patenting***

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In*

*re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1, 9, and 16 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 14, and 24 of copending Application No. 10/427,130. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1, 14, and 24 of copending Application No. 10/427,130 discloses each and every limitation of claims 1, 9, and 16 of the instant application except for the following language that was added to claims 1, 9, and 16 of the instant application:

- A local data structure in the data processing system; and
- Wherein a subsequent presentation of the web page results in a presentation of the web page with the marked portion.

Mitchell reference discloses a system for filtering out sections of web pages. The filter database is stored on the filtering proxy that is situated in the user's local computer (a

Art Unit: 2157

local data structure in the data processing system). It would have been obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's filter database stored on the filtering proxy situated in the user's local computer in order to generate filtered URL data and apply filtering associated with the URL is so any identified section is not displayed on the Web page.

Freivald et al. reference discloses a change-detection server for automatically checking webpage documents for recent changes. Freivald further teaches the changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation (wherein a subsequent presentation of the web page results in a presentation of the web page with the marked portion). It would have been obvious to implement or incorporate Freivald's changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation allowing the user to specify only the portion of the document or web page which is of interest to the user.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 4-6, 8-9, 12-14, 16, 19-21, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freivald et al. (hereinafter "Freivald", US Patent 6,219,818 B1) in view of Mitchell (US Patent 6,701,350 B1).

As per claim 1, Freivald discloses a method in a data processing system for marking a Web page, the method comprising:

- receiving a user input to mark a portion of the Web page displayed in the data processing system to form a marked portion (column 4, lines 33-36, column 7, lines 9-12, column 8, lines 6-17, Freivald teaches the user selecting (mark) portions of a Web page by highlighting a text);
- wherein a subsequent presentation of the Web page results in a presentation of the Web page with the marked portion (column 2, lines 50-52, column 3, lines 6-10, column 6, lines 30-32, column 11, lines 11-14, column 12, lines 65-67, column 13, lines 26-29, Freivald teaches sending the user the changed Web page or document with selected portions included to view the changes. Freivald further teaches the changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose:

- storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database is stored on the filtering proxy that is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system in Freivald's method in order to generate filtered URL data and apply filtering associated with the URL is so any identified section is not displayed on the Web page (Mitchell, column 3, lines 50-52, column 4, lines 15-16).

As per claim 4, Freivald discloses the method of claim 2 wherein the presenting step comprises:

displaying only the marked portion (column 12 lines 65-67, Freivald teaches sending changed data highlighted in the document. Unchanged or unselected portions of the document can be deleted).

As per claim 5, Freivald does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the local data structure is a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy that is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's local data structure is a table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 6, Freivald discloses the method of claim 3, wherein each entry includes a universal resource identifier, an anchor tag, and anchor tag details (column 7, lines 11-14, 43-46, column 10, lines 35-45, column 11, lines 27-32, Freivald teaches using HTML tags to define sections of portions selected by the user. Freivald further teaches storing a CRC (identifier of marked portion), URL (identifier of marked portion) identifying the selected portion of the Web page. A CRC (identifier of marked portion) is generated for the selected text and stored in the database with the associated URL).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy that is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 8, Freivald discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the receiving step is performed by at least one of Web browser and a plug-in to the Web browser (column



Art Unit: 2157

5, lines 63-67, column 6, lines 3-5, Freivald teaches the user operating a browser application in order to request a webpage and highlight portions of text).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose the storing step (storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure) performed by at least one of Web browser and a plug-in to the Web browser.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches source document prepared in a text markup language, such as HTML, XML, Java, Javascript, TCL, Visual Basic, ActiveX, and other programming or markup languages usable within or in conjunction with Web browsers. A user may submit a URL request through the Web browser. When the Web browser submits a URL request, any filter scripts in the filter database that match the URL is applied to the Webpage (column 2, lines 57-63, column 4, lines 1-3, 6, 11-15).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's storing step performed by at least one of Web browser and a plug-in to the Web browser enabling a filtered Webpage to be displayed that is associated with the requested URL (Mitchell, column 4, lines 15-17).

As per claim 9, Freivald discloses a data processing system in a data processing system for marking a Web page, the data processing system comprising:

- receiving means for receiving a user input to mark a portion of the Web page displayed in the data processing system to form a marked portion (column 4, lines

Art Unit: 2157

33-36, column 7, lines 9-12, column 8, lines 6-17, Freivald teaches the user selecting (mark) portions of a Web page by highlighting a text);

- wherein a subsequent presentation of the Web page results in a presentation of the Web page with the marked portion (column 2, lines 50-52, column 3, lines 6-10, column 6, lines 30-32, column 11, lines 11-14, column 12, lines 65-67, column 13, lines 26-29, Freivald teaches sending the user the changed Web page or document with selected portions included to view the changes. Freivald further teaches the changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose:

- storing means for storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database is stored on the filtering proxy that is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system in Freivald's method in order to generate filtered URL data and apply filtering associated

with the URL is so any identified section is not displayed on the Web page (Mitchell, column 3, lines 50-52, column 4, lines 15-16).

As per claim 12, Freivald discloses the data processing system of claim 10, wherein the presenting means comprises:

displaying means for displaying only the marked portion (column 12 lines 65-67, Freivald teaches sending changed data highlighted in the document. Unchanged or unselected portions of the document can be deleted).

As per claim 13, Freivald does not explicitly discloses the data processing system of claim 9, wherein the local data structure is a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's local data structure is a table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 14, Freivald discloses the data processing system of claim 11 wherein each entry includes a universal resource identifier, an anchor tag, and anchor tag details (column 7, lines 11-14, 43-46, column 10, lines 35-45, column 11, lines 27-32,

Freivald teaches using HTML tags to define sections of portions selected by the user. Freivald further teaches storing a CRC (identifier of marked portion), URL (identifier of marked portion) identifying the selected portion of the Web page. A CRC (identifier of marked portion) is generated for the selected text and stored in the database with the associated URL).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 16, Freivald discloses a computer program product in a computer readable

medium for marking a Web page, the computer program product comprising:

- first instructions for receiving a user input to mark a portion of the Web page displayed in the data processing system to form a marked portion (column 4, lines 33-36, column 7, lines 9-12, column 8, lines 6-17, Freivald teaches the user selecting (mark) portions of a Web page by highlighting a text);

- wherein a subsequent presentation of the Web page results in a presentation of the Web page with the marked portion (column 2, lines 50-52, column 3, lines 6-10, column 6, lines 30-32, column 11, lines 11-14, column 12, lines 65-67, column 13, lines 26-29, Freivald teaches sending the user the changed Web page or document with selected portions included to view the changes. Freivald further teaches the changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose:

- second instructions for storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system in Freivald's method in order to generate filtered URL data and apply filtering associated with the URL is so any identified section is not displayed on the Web page (Mitchell, column 3, lines 50-52, column 4, lines 15-16).

Art Unit: 2157

As per claim 19, Freivald discloses the computer program product of claim 17, wherein the fourth instructions comprises:

sub-instructions for displaying only the marked portion (column 12 lines 65-67, Freivald teaches sending changed data highlighted in the document. Unchanged or unselected portions of the document can be deleted).

As per claim 20, Freivald does not explicitly disclose the computer program product of claim 16, wherein the local data structure is a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's local data structure is a table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 21, Freivald discloses the computer program product of claim 18, wherein each entry includes a universal resource identifier, an anchor tag, and anchor tag details column 7, lines 11-14, 43-46, column 10, lines 35-45, column 11, lines 27-32, Freivald teaches using HTML tags to define sections of portions selected by the user. Freivald further teaches storing a CRC (identifier of marked portion), URL (identifier of marked portion) identifying the selected portion of the Web page. A CRC (identifier of

Art Unit: 2157

marked portion) is generated for the selected text and stored in the database with the associated URL).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose a table.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database (table) that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database (table) is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's table in Freivald's method in order to store filters and URL's (Mitchell, column 4, lines 1-3).

As per claim 23, Freivald discloses a data processing system comprising:

- a bus system (column 5, lines 65-67, column 6, lines 1-5);
- a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions (column 6, lines 55-67);
- a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes a set of instructions to receive a user input to mark a portion of the Web page displayed in the data processing system to form a marked portion (column 4, lines 33-36, column 7, lines 9-12, column 8, lines 6-17, Freivald teaches the user selecting (mark) portions of a Web page by highlighting a text);

- wherein a subsequent presentation of the Web page results in a presentation of the Web page with the marked portion (column 2, lines 50-52, column 3, lines 6-10, column 6, lines 30-32, column 11, lines 11-14, column 12, lines 65-67, column 13, lines 26-29, Freivald teaches sending the user the changed Web page or document with selected portions included to view the changes. Freivald further teaches the changed portions previously selected by the user are highlighted and sent to the user for presentation).

Freivald does not explicitly disclose:

- storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches an editor tool and filter database that maintains the URL associated with the selected portion of the web page. The filter database is stored on the filtering proxy which is situated in the user's local computer (column 3, lines 48-51, column 4, lines 1-3, 8-9).

Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's storing an identifier of the marked portion in a local data structure in the data processing system in Freivald's method in order to generate filtered URL data and apply filtering associated with the URL is so any identified section is not displayed on the Web page (Mitchell, column 3, lines 50-52, column 4, lines 15-16).



7. Claims 2, 10, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freivald et al. (hereinafter "Freivald", US Patent 6,219,818 B1) in view of Mitchell (US Patent 6,701,350 B1) and in further view of

As per claim 2, Freivald does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the Web page is a first Web page and further comprising:

- responsive to receiving a second Web page, determining whether an entry corresponding to the second Web page is present in the local data structure;
- responsive to the entry being present, presenting the second Web page with at least one marked portion using the entry in the local data structure.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches associated web pages of a particular URL are filtered for the specified unwanted portion. The unwanted portion is marked by the user so that it is deleted in subsequent viewing of the web page or associated web pages. For example, Mitchell teaches a specific URL such as www.hello.com being requested by the user for filtering. Other related URLs associated such as www.hello.com/users.html or www.hello.com/index.html are also stored and filtered for the unwanted portion. This teaches receiving a second web page that is present in the local data structure. Since the marked portion is removed and not seen in subsequent viewing of the web page and its associated web pages, the presentation of the associated web pages are presented with the marked portion stored in the local data

structure because the marked portion is the deleted or unwanted portion specified by the user (column 4, lines 30-45).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's Web page is part of a Web site and wherein the web site is defined in a Web page index table data structure having records for each Web page of the Web site, and each Web page of the Web site is defined in a Web page table data structure having records identifying tags that identify portions of associated Web pages in Freivald's method in order that filters can be applied to one or more related URLs (Mitchell, column 4, lines 39-40).

Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose:

As per claim 10, Freivald does not explicitly discloses the data processing system of claim 9, wherein the Web page is a first Web page and further comprising:

- determining means, responsive to receiving a second Web page, for determining whether an entry corresponding to the second Web page is present in the local data structure;
- presenting means, responsive to the entry being present, for presenting the second Web page with at least one marked portion using the entry in the local data structure.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches associated web pages of a particular URL are filtered for the specified unwanted portion. The unwanted portion is marked by

Art Unit: 2157

the user so that it is deleted in subsequent viewing of the web page or associated web pages. For example, Mitchell teaches a specific URL such as www.hello.com being requested by the user for filtering. Other related URLs associated such as www.hello.com/users.html or www.hello.com/index.html are also stored and filtered for the unwanted portion. This teaches receiving a second web page that is present in the local data structure. Since the marked portion is removed and not seen in subsequent viewing of the web page and its associated web pages, the presentation of the associated web pages are presented with the marked portion stored in the local data structure because the marked portion is the deleted or unwanted portion specified by the user (column 4, lines 30-45).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's Web page is part of a Web site and wherein the web site is defined in a Web page index table data structure having records for each Web page of the Web site, and each Web page of the Web site is defined in a Web page table data structure having records identifying tags that identify portions of associated Web pages in Freivald's method in order that filters can be applied to one or more related URLs (Mitchell, column 4, lines 39-40).

As per claim 17, Freivald does not explicitly disclose the computer program product of claim 16, wherein the Web page is a first Web page and further comprising:

- third instructions, responsive to receiving a second Web page, for determining whether an entry corresponding to the second Web page is present in the local data structure;
- fourth instructions, responsive to the entry being present, for presenting the second Web page with at least one marked portion using the entry in the local data structure.

However, in an analogous art, Mitchell teaches associated web pages of a particular URL are filtered for the specified unwanted portion. The unwanted portion is marked by the user so that it is deleted in subsequent viewing of the web page or associated web pages. For example, Mitchell teaches a specific URL such as www.hello.com being requested by the user for filtering. Other related URLs associated such as www.hello.com/users.html or www.hello.com/index.html are also stored and filtered for the unwanted portion. This teaches receiving a second web page that is present in the local data structure. Since the marked portion is removed and not seen in subsequent viewing of the web page and its associated web pages, the presentation of the associated web pages are presented with the marked portion stored in the local data structure because the marked portion is the deleted or unwanted portion specified by the user (column 4, lines 30-45).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Mitchell's Web page is part of a Web site and wherein the web site is defined in a Web page index table data structure

having records for each Web page of the Web site, and each Web page of the Web site is defined in a Web page table data structure having records identifying tags that identify portions of associated Web pages in Freivald's method in order that filters can be applied to one or more related URLs (Mitchell, column 4, lines 39-40).

8. Claims 3, 11, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freivald et al. (hereinafter "Freivald", US Patent 6,219,818 B1) in view of Mitchell (US Patent 6,701,350 B1) and in further view of Beran et al. (hereinafter "Beran", US Patent 6,961,895 B1).

As per claim 3, Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 2, wherein the presenting step comprises:

- using speech synthesis to read the marked portion.

However, in an analogous art, Beran teaches a human narrator reading a selected section of text to form an audio data portion for the selected text (column 2, lines 32-36, column 3, lines 1-10, column 6, lines 1-8).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Beran's speech synthesis to read the marked portion in Freivald's method in order to produce talking books for blind and dyslexic users (Beran, column 1, lines 64-67, column 6, lines 57-60).

Art Unit: 2157

As per claim 11, Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose the data processing system of claim 10, wherein the presenting means comprises:

- using means for using speech synthesis to read the marked portion.

However, in an analogous art, Beran teaches a human narrator reading a selected section of text to form an audio data portion for the selected text (column 2, lines 32-36, column 3, lines 1-10, column 6, lines 1-8).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Beran's speech synthesis to read the marked portion in Freivald's system in order to produce talking books for blind and dyslexic users (Beran, column 1, lines 64-67, column 6, lines 57-60).

As per claim 18, Freivald, in view of Mitch, does not explicitly disclose the computer program product of claim 17, wherein the fourth instructions comprises:

- second sub-instructions for using speech synthesis to read the marked portion.

However, in an analogous art, Beran teaches a human narrator reading a selected section of text to form an audio data portion for the selected text (column 2, lines 32-36, column 3, lines 1-10, column 6, lines 1-8).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate Beran's speech synthesis to read the marked portion in

Art Unit: 2157

Freivald's computer program product in order to produce talking books for blind and dyslexic users (Beran, column 1, lines 64-67, column 6, lines 57-60).

9. Claims 7, 15, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freivald et al. (hereinafter "Freivald", US Patent 6,219,818 B1) in view of Mitchell (US Patent 6,701,350 B1) and in further view of Bargerion et al. (hereinafter "Bargerion", US Patent Publication 2006/0080598 A1).

As per claim 7, Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size.

However, in an analogous art, Bargerion teaches indicating highlighted portions of text in a variety of ways such as changing the color or font of the highlighted text (paragraph [0020]).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to incorporate or implement Bargerion's marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size in Freivald's method in order to identify the frequency of the highlighted text (Bargerion, paragraphs [0026-0027]).

As per claim 15, Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose the data processing system of claim 9, wherein the marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size.

However, in an analogous art, Barger teaches indicating highlighted portions of text in a variety of ways such as changing the color or font of the highlighted text (paragraph [0020]).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to incorporate or implement Barger's marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size in Freivald's system in order to identify the frequency of the highlighted text (Barger, paragraphs [0026-0027]).

As per claim 22, Freivald, in view of Mitchell, does not explicitly disclose the computer program product of claim 16, wherein the marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size.

However, in an analogous art, Barger teaches indicating highlighted portions of text in a variety of ways such as changing the color or font of the highlighted text (paragraph [0020]).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to incorporate or implement Barger's marked portion is marked using at least one of a different text color, and a different text size in Freivald's



computer program product in order to identify the frequency of the highlighted text (Bargeron, paragraphs [0026-0027]).

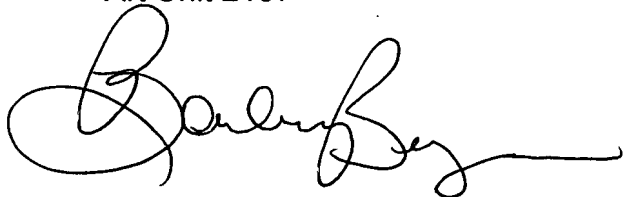
**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barbara N. Burgess whose telephone number is (571) 272-3996. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00am-4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Ettinene can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Barbara N Burgess  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2157

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Barbara N. Burgess', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

October 15, 2007